CAPTAIN FREMONT'S REPORT.

We have here a document of more than six hun dred pages, containing the "Report of the Explor-ing Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the years 1843-'44, by Brevet Captain J. C. FREMONT, of the Topographical Engineers," printed by order of the Senate of the United States.

If "know thyself" be regarded as a good maxim in moral and intellectual philosophy, then, by a parity of reason, "know thy own country," is an equally good one in a geographical sense. In this point of view we regard the report of Captain FREMONT'S Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, to Oregon, and to North California, as of much more value to us as American citizens than the more bulky and showy narratives of exploring expeditions even to the "ends of the earth." We have no wish to depreciate the latter. As citizens of the world, and rejoicing in the spread of information and the increase of knowledge, we hail the hardy son of toil and travel, and the adventurous navigator of the pathless deep, as benefactors of their species, let them bring us information from whatever shore, or concerning whatever branch of the wide-spread human family they may. But, in the circle of social affections and interests, our own country has higher claims upon us than any other; and it is therefore that we feel, as we have stated, a deeper interest in the publication before us.

Captain FREMONT has already made two expedi tions to the western portion of our continent. "The first terminated at the Rocky Mountains, and at the two points of greatest interest in that ridge, namely, the South Pass and Fremont's Peak; the former being the lowest depression of the mountains, through which the road to Oregon now passes; and the latter the highest elevation, from the base of which four great rivers take their rise · and flow in opposite directions towards the rising and the setting sun. The second expedition, after approaching the mountains by a different route, connects with the first expedition at the South Pass, and thence finds the great theatre of its labors West of the Rocky Mountains and between the Oregon river and North California. The third expedition, now commencing, will be directed to that section of the Rocky Mountains which gives rise to the Arkansas, the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Rio Colorado of California, and will extend west and southwest of that section, so as to examine the country towards the Pacific ocean, ascertain the lines of communication between the mountains and the ocean in that latitude, and complete the examination of the Great Salt Lake and of the interesting region which embosoms it."

Respecting the large and valuable map which accompanies this report, Captain Fremont says:
"This map may have a meager and skeleton appearance of a pack of cards, lying loose pearance to the general eye, but is expected to be pearance to the general eye, but is expected to be pearance."

"This map may have a meager and skeleton appearance of a pack of cards, lying loose on the grass, marking an encampment of our Ore-

and the sketches of the topographical features of

New Jersey, and Dr. Hall, of New York, who have kindly classified and arranged all that I was able to submit to them. The botanical observations of Dr. Torrey will be furnished in full hereafter, these not being time to complete them now. The remarks of Dr. Hall, on the geological specimens furnished to him, will be found in an appendix to the report; and to his paleontological skill I am indebted for the discovery of an oolitic formation in the region west of the Rocky Mounish further examination was received as assimilate the clouds of dust rose in the air from various parts of the bands, and an oblitic formation in the region west of the Rocky Mountains, which further examination may prove to assimilate the geology of the new to that of the old world in a rare particular, which had not before been discovered in either of the two Americas. Unhappily, much of what we had collected was lost by accidents of serious import to ourselves, as well as to our snimals and collections. In the gorges and ridges of the Sierra Nevada, of the Alta California, we lost fourteen horses and mules, falling from rocks or precipices into chasms or rivers, bottomless to us and to them, and one of them loaded with bales of plants collected on a line of two thousand miles of travel; and when almost home, our camp on the banks of the Kansas was deluged by the great flood which, lower down, spread terror and desolation on the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, and by which great damage was done to our remaining perishable specimens, all wet and saturated with water, and which we had no time to dry. Still, what is saved will be some respectable contribution to botanic what is saved will be some respectable contribution to botanic of the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and scene the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffialo and the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and scene the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and of their exhilaration. In place of the quiet monotony of the will are exhilaration. In place of the quiet monotony of the will are exhilaration. In place of the quiet monotony of the will are exhilaration. In place of the quiet monotony of the will are exhilaration. In place of the quiet monotony of the will are exhilarati what is saved will be some respectable contribution to botani-cal science, thanks to the skill and care of Dr. Torrey; and cal science, thanks to the skill and calc will be of great value, both in geology and botany the elevations at which the specimens were found, and the geographical map showing the lo-

"The astronomical observations, taken with good instruments, have been tested, where they were most important, by a three-fold computation: one by Professor Walker, of Philadelphia, whose astronomical reputation is so great; another by Mr. Joseph C. Hubbard, a promising young mathematician from Connecticut: the third by myself; so that the correctness of the longitudes and latitudes may well be relied upon. "In sketching the topographical features of the country, a branch of science in which he had been professionally educated, Mr. Charles Preuss had been my assistant in both expeditions; and to his extraordinary skill, supported by the pleasure he felt in the execution of his duties, I am indebted for the continuous topographical sketches of the regions through which we passed, and which were never interrupted by any extremity of fatigue or privation.

"The barometrical and meteorological observations were carefully made with good instruments, and admit of no material error beyond the minute deviations inseparable from such operations."

operations.
"The third expedition, now commencing, is undertaken with more ample means than the two former; and, being directed to a region so interesting in itself, and so new to science, can hardly fail to requite the enterprise which ex-

plores it.
"The report, or narrative, of this extended expedition, like the maps which illustrate it, will be strictly confined to like the maps which illustrate it, will be strictly confined to what was seen, and to what is necessary to show the face and character of the country, and to add something to science while fulfilling the instructions of the Government, which chiefly contemplated a military topographical survey. A greater degree of popular interest might have been imparted to it by admitting a greater latitude of detail, but it was deemed best to adhere to the rigorous character of a report, and to present nothing, either in the parrative or in the maps, which was not nothing, either in the narrative or in the maps, which was not

This last paragraph gives a peculiar interest to themselves and be governed by so just and consci-

entious a course of proceeding.

Capt. Fremont departed from the trading-house of Mr. CYPRIAN CHOUTEAU, which is situated near the mouth of the Kansas river, and about four hundred miles above St. Louis, on the 10th of June, 1842. His company consisted of Mr. CHARLES PREUSS, a native of Germany, as his assistant in the topographical part of the survey; L. MAXWELL, of Kaskaskia, engaged as a hunter; Christopher

sinvely boy of twelve, son of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, for the development of mind and body which such an expedition would give."

On the 18th July, "whilst halting for dinner, after a march of about thirteen miles, on the banks of one of the many little tributaries to the Kansas, which look like trenches in the prairie, and are usually well it imbered." Capt. Fremort "rode off some miles to the left, attracted by the appearance of a cluster of which severe the foot of civilized man had as yet scarcely those and the treatment of the services and the vivid contrast of colors. I thought with much year of the prairie, and are usually well in the prairie, and are usually well it imbered." Capt. Fremort "rode off some miles to the left, attracted by the appearance of a cluster of which were knocked over by the balls jumped up at 100 to 100 by the eye of science. How necessary was it, therefore, that he should possess not only the feeling and taste which prompted to continued observa-tion of what was around him, but also the judgment which could estimate, and the science which could describe, the novelties which he met with. We think that he combined these requisites in a very rare degree. To these qualities he added a perseverance which no difficulties could weary, a courage which no danger could appal, and a hardiness of frame which excess of toil, deprivation of food and rest, and exposure of every kind, could not subdue. On the 20th June, he says:

"Along our route the amorpha has been in very abundant but variable bloom—in some places bending beneath the weight of purple clusters; in others without a flower. It seems to love best the sunny slopes, with a dark soil and southern exposure. Every where the rose is met with, and reminds us of cultivated gardens and civilization. It is scattered over the prairies in small bouquets, and, when glittering in the dews, and waving in the pleasant breeze of the early morning, is the most beautiful of the prairie flowers. The artemisia, absinthe, or prairie sage, as it is variously called, is increasing in size, and glitters like silver as the southern breeze turns up its leaves to the sun. All these plants have their insect inhabitants, variously colored; taking generally the hue of the flower on which they live. The artemisia has its small fly accompanying it through every change of elevation and latitude; and, wherever I have seen the asclepias tuberosa, I have always remarked, too, on the flower a large but-"Along our route the amorpha has been in very abundar rosa, I have always remarked, too, on the flower a large but terfly, so nearly resembling it in color as to be distinguat a little distance only by the motion of its wings."

tion of grandeur. We had heard from a distance a dull and confused murmuring, and, when we came in view of their dark masses, there was not one among us who did not feel his heart beat quicker. It was the early part of the day, when the herds are feeding, and every where they were in motion. Here and there a huge old bull was rolling in the grass, and clouds of dust rose in the air from various parts of the bands, each the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and bufflalo make the poetry and life of the prairie, and our camp was full of their exhibation. In place of the guiet monotony of the presence of the guiet monotony of the great entrance, in which I found the gentlemen assembled, and which was floored, and about fifteen feet long, made a pleasant, shaded seat, through which the breeze swept constantly; for this country is famous for high wirds."

the night might be seen pieces of the most delicate and choicest meat roasting en appolas on sticks around the fire, and the guard were never without company. With pleasant weather and no enemy to fear, an abundance of the most excellent meat, and no scarcity of bread or tobacco, they were enjoying the oasis of a voyageur's life."

"As we were riding slowly along this afternoon, (July 4,) clouds of dust in the ravines, among the hills to the right, suddenly attracted our attention, and in a few minutes column after column of buffalo came galloping down, making directly to the river. By the time the leading herds had reached the water the prairie was darkened with the dense masses. Imme-

Captain Fremont's narrative, and we wish that our modern book-makers would, one and all, prescribe to scattered about on the ground. In many similar places I had

son of Col. J. B. Brant, of St. Louis, a young man of nineteen years of age; and Randolph, a lively boy of twelve, son of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, for the development of mind and body which such an expedition would give."

On the 18th July, "whilst halting for dinner, after a march of about thirteen miles, on the banks of one of the many little tributaries to the Kansas, which look like trenches in the prairie, and are usually well timbered," Capt. Fremont "rode off some miles to the left, attracted by the appearance of a cluster of huts near the mouth of the Vermillion. It was a large but deserted Kansas village, scattered in an open of twelve, and had already received some wounds, and, while we were looking on, was several times knocked down and badly hurt, and a very few minutes would have put an end to him. Of course we took the side of the weaker party, and attacked the herd; but they were so blind with rage that they fought on, utterly regardless of our presence, although on foot and on horseback we were firing in open view within twenty yards of them. But this did not last long. In a commotion among them. One or two which were knocked over by the balls jumped up and ran off into the hills; and they began to retreat slowly along a broad ravine to the river, fighting furiously as they well dispersed them, and the old bull hobbled off to lie down somewhere."

formation, that the constituents of the soil in these regions are good, and every day served to strengthen the impression in my mind, confirmed by subsequent observation, that the barren appearance of the country is due almost entirely to the extreme dryness of the climate."

On the 14th the following curious geological cene is noticed:

singular forms. The pass into Goshen's hole is about two miles wide, and the hill on the western side imitates, in an extraordinary manner, a massive fortified place, with a remarkable fullness of detail. The rock is marl and earthy linestone, follness of detail. The rock is marl and earthy linestone, white, without the least appearance of vegetation, and much resembles masoury at a little distance; and here it sweeps around a level area two or three hundred yards in diameter, and in the form of a half moon, terminating on either extremity in enormous bastions. Along the whole line of the parapets appear domes and slender minarets, forty or fity feet high, giving it every appearance of an old fortified town. On the waters of White river, where this formation exists a great extent, it presents appearances which excite the admintion of the solitary voyageur, and form a frequent theme of their conversation when speaking of the wonders of the cuntry. Sometimes it offers the perfectly illusive appearance of a large city, with numerous streets and magnificent buildings, among Sometimes it offers the perfectly illusive appearance of a large city, with numerous streets and magnificent buildings, among which the Canadians never fail to see their cabare; and sometimes it takes the form of a solitary house, with many large chambers, into which they drive their horses at light, and sleep in these natural defences perfectly secure fron any attack of prowling savages. Before reaching our camp at Goshen's hole, in crossing the immense detritus at the feot of the Castle rock, we were involved amidst winding passages cut by the waters of the hill; and where, with a breath scarcely large enough for the passages of a horse, the walls ise scarcely large enough for the passage of a horse, the walls ise thirty and forty feet perpendicularly. This formation supplies the discoloration of the Platte.

pearance to the general eye, but is expected to be more valuable to science on that account, being wholly founded upon positive data and actual observations in the field. About ten thousand miles of actual travelling and traversing in the wilderness which lies between the frontiers of Missourd and the shores of the Pacific, almost every camping station being the scene of astronomical or in the south fort of thirteen. About a month since, they had left their people thing supposititious has been admitted upon it. The profile maps "showing the elevations, or the rise and fall of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific, are perhaps the most extended "work of the kind ever constructed." Note the Pacific, are perhaps the most extended "work of the kind ever constructed in the field."

The profile maps "showing the elevations, or the field where the profile maps in all about four thousand miles of profile mapping, found upon four hundred barometrical positions, with views sketched and facts noted in the field."

About a month since, they had been their people where the profile map is made to the profile map in the way of the kind of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific, are perhaps the most extended the map in all about four thousand miles of profile map in the profile map is the profile map in the profile map in the profile map is the profile map in the profile map the country, whence they had caught a glimpse of our party, and, confident of good treatment at the hands of the whites, hastened to join company."

"The air was keen the next morning at sunrise, the therand the sketches of the topographical features of the country, and the barometrical and meteorological observations, are regarded as very valuable by men well versed in the respective sciences, and most competent to judge:

"The air was keen the next morning at sunrise, the thermometer standing at 44°, and it was sufficiently cold to make overcoats very comfortable. A few miles brought us into the midst of the buffalo, swarming in immense numbers over the partners of geological and botanical science, I have not ventured to advance any opinions on my own imperfect knowledge of those branches, but have submitted all my specimens to the enlightened judgment of Dr. Torrey, of New Jersey, and Dr. Hall, of New York, who have kindly classified and arranged all that I was able to submit to them. The botanical observations of Dr. Torrey will be furnished in full bereafter, there not being time to complete them now.

The remarks of Dr. Hall, on the geological specimens fur
Have country, whence they had caught a glimpse of our party, and, confident of good treatment at the hands of the whites, the hands of the whites, the ther hands of the whites, the ther modest price of thirty six dollars overcoats very comfortable. A few miles brought us into the midst of the buffalo, swarming in immense numbers over the buffalo, swarming at little distance in the real. The regular trader looks shead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular trader looks shead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular trader looks shead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular trader looks shead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular trader looks shead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular trader looks shead, and has an interest looks and a

The unfavorable information received from the gentlemen of the fort, respecting the temper and position of the Indians, led to much consultation

"It appeared that the country was swarming with scattered war parties; and when I heard, during the day, the various contradictory and exaggerated rumors which were incessantly repeated to them, I was not surprised that so much alarm prevailed among my men. Carson, one of the best and most experienced mountaineers, fully supported the opinion given by Bridger of the dangerous state of the country, and openly expressed his conviction that we could not escape without some sharp encounters with the Indians. In addition to this, he

"As we were rising slowly along this afternoom, (July 4,) clouds of dust in the ravines, among the hills to the right, such condend of a stem in the right, such condend of the country, and agent to the state of the country, and agent to the state of the country, and agent to the country, and agent to the state of the country, and agent to the country to the country to the country, and agent to the country agent to the country to the country, and agent to the country to the country, and the country to the country, the country to the country, and the country to the countr

Carson, the guide; and twenty-one men, principally Creole and Canadian voyageurs, who had become familiar with prairie life in the service of the found a band of eighteen or twenty buffalo bulls engaged in a desperate fight. Though butting and goring were bestowed liberally and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently directed against one—a huge gaunt old bull, very lean, while his adversaries were all fat and in good order. He approach of twelve, son of Col. J. B. Brant, of St. Louis, a young man of nineteen years of age; and RANDOLPH. a lively boy of twelve, son of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, for the development of mind and body which such an expedition would give."

Water perfectly clear. On either side rose the red precipices, found a band of eighteen or twenty buffalo bulls engaged in a desperate fight. Though butting and goring were bestowed liberally and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently directed against one—a huge gaunt old bull, very lean, which such an addition to the sea of the same of masses fallen from above. Among the liberally and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently directed a few pines. At the foot of the rocks was the usual desperate fight. Though butting and goring were bestowed liberally and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently and without distinction in a part of the mouth of the sea of the same of masses fallen from above. Among the intention; and, riding up, we few in heights, and sometimes overhanging, two and four hundred desperate fight. Though with were evidently and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently and without distinction in the camp."

"August 4.—Our camp was at the foot of the grantly in the inight, a down that he was unable to travel; and the proper of the indication

summent to control the intermediate Indians. It would operate effectually to prevent any such coalitions as are now formed among the Gros Ventres, Sioux, Cheyennes, and other Indians and would keep the Oregon road through the valley of the Sweet Water and the South Pass of the mountains constantly open. A glance at the map which accompanies this report will show that it lies at the foot of a broken and mountainpous region, along which, by the architch. tainous region, along which, by the establishment of small posts in the neighborhood of St. Vrain's fort, on the south fork of the Platte, and Bent's fort, on the Arkansas, a line of comof the Platte, and Bent's fort, on the Arkansas, a line of com-munication would be formed, by good wagon roads, with our southern military posts, which would entirely command the mountain passes, hold some of the most troublesome tribes in check, and protect and facilitate our intercourse with the neigh-boring 'Spanish settlements. The valleys of the rivers on which they would be situated are fertile; the country, which supports immense herds of buffalo, is admirably adapted to grazing; and herds of cattle might be maintained by the posts, or obtained from the Spanish country, which already supplies a portion of their provisions to the trading posts mentioned above."

"With the change in the geological formation on leaving Fort Laramie, the whole face of the country has entirely altered its appearance. Eastward of that meridian the principal objects which strike the eye of a traveller are the absence of timber, and the immense expanse of prairie, covered with the verdure of rich grasses, and highly adapted for pasturage. Wherever they are not disturbed by the vicinity of man, large herds of buffalo give animation to this country. Westward of Laramie river the region is sandy, and apparently steril; and the place of the grass is usurped by the artemisia and other odortiferous plants, to whose growth the sandy soil and dry air of this elevated region seem highly favorable.

"One of the prominent characteristics in the face of the country is the extraordinary abundance of the artemisias. They grow every where—on the hills, and over the river bottoms, in tough, twisted, wiry clumps; and, wherever the beaten track was left, they rendered the progress of the carts rough and slow. As the country increased in elevation on our advance to the west, they increased in size; and the whole air is strongly impregnated and saturated with the odor of camphor and spirits of turpentine which belongs to this plant. This climate has been found very favorable to the restoration of health, particularly in cases of consumption; and spots. "With the change in the geological formation on leaving

of health, particularly in cases of consumption; and possibly the respiration of air so highly impregnated by aromatic plants may have some influence."

The prospects of the party were gloomy enough on the 28th July, when a very discouraging picture of the country they were about to explore was given them by a party of Indians of the Oglallah band of

"The great drought, and the plague of grasshoppers, had swept it so that scarce a blade of grass was to be seen, and there was not a buffalo to be found in the whole region. Their people, they further said, had been nearly starved to death, and we would find their road marked by lodges which they and we would find their road marked by lodges which they had thrown away in order to move more rapidly, and by the carcasses of the horses which they had eaten, or which had perished by starvation. Such was the prospect before us."

"I called up my men, and communicated to them fully the information I had just received. I then expressed to them my fixed determination to proceed to the end of the enterprise on which I had been sent; but, as the situation of the country gave me some reason to apprehend that it might be attended with an unfortunate result to some of us, I would leave it optional with them to continue with me or to return.

"Among them were some five or six who I knew would emain. We had still ten days' provisions; and, should no game be found, when this stock was expended we had our horses and mules, which we could eat when other means of subsistence failed. But not a man flinched from the under-taking. 'We'll eat the mules,' said Basil Lajeunesse; and thereupon we shook hands with our interpreter and his In-dians, and parted."

On the 30th, the narrative states-

"We saw here numerous herds of mountain sheep, and frequently heard the volley of rattling stones which accompa-nied their rapid descent down the steep hills. This was the first place at which we had killed any of these animals; and, in consequence of this circumstance, and of the abundance of these sheep or goats, (for they are called by each name,) we these sheep or goats, (for they are called by each name,) we gave to our encampment the name of Goat Island. Their flesh is much esteemed by the hunters, and has very much the flavor of the Alleghany mountain sheep. I have frequently seen the horns of this animal three feet long and seventeen inches in circumference at the base, weighing eleven pounds. But two or three of these were killed by our party at this place, and of these the horns were small. The use of these horns seems to be to protect the animal's head in pitching down precipices to avoid pursuing wolves—their only safety being in places where they cannot be followed. The bones are very strong and solid, the marrow occupying but a very small portion of the bone in the leg, about the thickness of a rye straw. The hair is short, resembling the winter color of our common deer, which it nearly approaches in size and appearance. Except in the horns, it has no resemblance whatever to the goat." The latitude this day was 42° 33′ 27″, longitude 107° 13′ 29″.

107° 13' 29".
"August 1.—The hunters went ahead this morning, as

timber appeared to have been much more extensive formerly than now. There were but few trees, a kind of long-leaved willow standing; and numerous trunks of large trees were were scattered about on the ground. In many similar places I had coccasion to remark an apparent progressive decay in the timber."

It is an important inquiry to what this decay of timber is owing, and whether it exists generally in this region? Too many accurate observations cannot be made, or too many facts recorded, as to its extent and the accompanying circumstances.

On the 22d July the party had a "fine view of mountains, among the rocks. As we passed over a slight river we caught the first view of the Wind river mountains, appearing, at this distance of about seventy miles, to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to real the postoral and poetical associations of your minds, by many descriptions of travellers, who have compared to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to real the postoral and poetical associations of your minds, by many descriptions of travellers, who have compared to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to real the postoral and poetical associations of your minds, by many descriptions of travellers, who have compared to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to real the postoral and poetical associations of your minds, by many descriptions of travellers, who have compared to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to railway enterprise is fast tearing up to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to railway enterprise is fast tearing up to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation to railway enterprise is fast tearing up to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation of railway enterprise is fast tearing up to be a low and dark mountainous ridge. The view dissipation of the proof of the postoral and poetical associations of your word, and the cover of the mountain, appearin

South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

"About six miles from our encampment brought us to the summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that, with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that, with all the initimate knowledge posse sed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hand fifty or sixty feet. When I looked back at them, from the foot of the immediate slope on the western plain, their summits appeared to be about one hundred and twenty feet above. From the impression on my mind at this time, and subsequently on our return, I should compare the elevation which we surmounted immediately at the Pass to the ascent of the Capitol hill from the arenue, at Washington. It is difficult for me to fix positively the breadth of this pass. From the broken ground where it commences, at the foot of the Wind river chain, the view to the southeastis over a champaign country, broken, at the distance of nineteen miles, by the Table rock. It will be seen that it in no manner resembles the places to which the terts is commonly applied—to be its termination, the ridge recovering its rugged character with the Table rock. It will be seen that it in no manner resembles the places to which the terts is commonly applied—nothing of the gorge-like character ask winding ascents of the Month of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, one hundred and twenty miles long, conducts, by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about seven thousand feet above the sea ; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toisome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific ocean. By the route wheal travelled, the distance from Port Laramie is three hundred and twenty miles, or nine hundred and fifty from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, one hundred and twenty miles, or nine hundred and fifty from the mouth of the Rangas.

"Continuing our march, we reached, in eight miles from the Pass, the Little Sandy, one of the tributaries of the Colorado, or Green river of the Gulf

had grown fine during the morning, and we remained here the rest of the day, to dry our baggage and take some astronothe rest of the day, to dry our baggage and take some astronomical observations. The stream was about forty feet wide, and two or three deep, with clear water and a full swift current, over a sandy bed. It was timbered with a growth of low bushy and dense willows, among which were little verdant spots, which gave our animals fine grass, and where I found a number of interesting plants. Among the neighboring hills I noticed fragments of granite containing magnetic iron. Longitude of the camp was 109° 37′ 59″, and latitude 42° 27″ 34″. "August 10.—The air at sunrise is clear and pure, and the morning extremely cold, but beautiful. A lofty snow-peak of the mountain is glittering in the first rays of the sun, which has not yet reached us. The long mountain wall to the east, rising two thousand feet abruptly from the plain, behind which we see the peaks, is still dark, and cuts clear against the glowing sky. A fog just risen from the river lies along the base of the mountain. A little before sunrise the thermometer was at 35°, and at sunrise 33°. Water froze last night, and fires are very comfortable. The scenery becomes hourly more inare very comfortable. The scenery becomes hourly more interesting and grand, and the view here is truly magnificent; but, indeed, it needs something to repay the long prairie journey of a thousand miles. The sun has just shot above the wall and makes a magical change; the whole valley is glowing and bright, and all the mountain peaks are gleaming his silver. Though these snow mountains are not the Alps, they have their own character of grandeur and magnificence, and have their own character of grandeur and magnificence, and will doubtless find pens and pencils to do them justice. In the scene before us we feel how much wood improves a view. The pines on the mountain seemed to give it much additional beauty. I was agreeably disappointed in the character of the streams on this side of the ridge. Instead of the creeks, which description had led me to expect, I find bold broad streams, with three or four feet water, and a rapid current. The fork on which we are encamped is upwards of a hundred feet wide, timbered with groves or thickets of the low willow. The tork on which we are encamped is upwards of a hundred feet wide, timbered with groves or thickets of the low willow. We were now approaching the loftiest part of the Wind river chain; and I left the valley a few miles from our encampment, intending to penetrate the mountains as far as possible with the whole party. We were soon involved in very broken ground, among long ridges covered with fragments of granite. Windwhere it was necessary to lead our horses, we followed its banks to the southern extremity. Here a view of the utmost magnificence and grandeur burst upon our eyes. With nothing between us and their feet to lessen the effect of the whole height, a grand bed of snow-capped mountains rose before us, pile upon pile, glowing in the bright light of an August day. Immediately below them lay the lake between two ridges, covered with dark pines, which swept down from the main chain to the grott where we stood. Here, where the lake different in the open surflight, its banks of yellow sand and the light foliage of aspen groves contrasted well with the gloomy pines. 'Never before,' said Mr. Preuss, 'in this country or in Europe, have I seen such magnificent grand rocks.' I was so much pleased with the beauty of the place that I determined to make the main camp here, where our animals would find good pasturage, and explore the mountains with a small party of men. Proceeding a little further, we came suddenly upon the outlet of the lake, where it found its way through a narrow passage between low hills. Dark pions, which overhand the outet of the take, where it found its way through a nar-row passage between low hills. Dark pines, which overhung the stream, and masses of rock, where the water foamed along, gave it much romantic beauty. Where we crossed, which was immediately at the outlet, it is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and so deep that with difficulty we were able to ford it. Its bed was an accumulation of rocks, boulders, and broad slabs, and large angular fragments, among which the animals fell repeatedly. The current was very swift, and the water cold and of a crystal purity."

Here we must stop for the present, and defer to another day the remainder of the extracts which we purpose making from this-interesting Report.

KINDNESS IN SCHOOL-TEACHING.

In a town not thirty miles from Boston, a young lady, who aimed at the high standard of governing without force, and had determined to live or die by her faith, went into a school which was far below the average in point of good order. Such were the gentleness and sweetness of her manners and intercourse with her pupils, that, for a few days, there was nothing but harmony. Soon, however, some of the older pupils began to fall back into their former habits of inattention and mischief. This relapse she met with tender and earnest remonstrances, and by an increased manifestation of interest in them. But it was soon whispered among the transgressors that she would not punish, and this added at once to their confidence and was soon whispered among the transgressors that she would not punish, and this added at once to their confidence and their numbers. The obedient were seduced into disobedience, and the whole school seemed rapidly resolving into anarchy. Near the close of one forenoon, when this state of things was approaching a crisis, the teacher suspended the regular exercises of the school, and made an appeal, individually, to her insubordinate pupils. But, finding no hope-giving response from their looks or words, she returned to her seat, and bowed her head and wept bitterly. When her paroxism of grief had subsided, she dismissed the school for the morning. After intermission she returned, resolving on one more effort, but anticipating, should that fail, the alternative of abandoning the school. She found the pupils all in their seats. Taking her own, she paused for a moment to gain strength for her final appeal. At this juncture of indescribable pain several of the ringleaders rose from their seats and approached her. They said to her that they appeared on account of the school, and particularly on their own, to ask pardon for what they had done, to express their sorrow for the pain they had caused her, and to promise, in behalf of all, that her wishes should thereafter be cordially obeyed. Her genuine sorrow had touched a spot in their hearts which no blows could ever reach, and from that hour the school went on with a degree of in tellectual improvement never known before; and, like the sweet accord of music, when every instrument has been attend by a master's hand, no jarring note ever afterwards arose to mar its perfect harmony.—Horuce Mann, of Mass.

On Monday afternoon, a party of young men, who had and particularly on their own, to ask pardon for what they had done, to express their sorrow for the pain they had caused her, and to promise, in behalf of all, that her wishes should thereafter be cordially obeyed. Her genuine sorrow had touched a spot in their hearts which no blows could ever reach, and from that hour the school went on with a degree of intellectual improvement never known before; and, like the sweet accord of music, when every instrument has been attuned by a master's hand, no jarring note ever afterwards arose to mar its perfect harmony.—Horace Mann, of Mass.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The planet Mars is now seen in clear weather to rise in the southeast at about nine o'clock in the evening. He is distinguished from the other planets by his deep red color; and to the westward of him, about fifteen degrees, is seen the planet Saturn, which rises about one hour before him. Mars in his orbit, when on the same side of the Sun with the Earth, approaches to within less than fifty millions of miles of it, which is nearer than any other planet except Venus, whose distance from the Earth is about twenty-seven millions of miles. This nearest approach of Mars to the Earth takes place once in a little over two years, at which time he is of creat building the state of the second seco the Earth takes place once in a half over two factors on time he is of great brilliancy. He will be in this position on the 21st of the present month, at which time he will rise about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and will reach the me-

EMIGRATION, TEXAS, &c.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (VA.) GAZETTE, JULY 31. of interest or service to any of our readers, to make them known through our columns. The writer is a clergyman of Texas, and, we should judge from his letter, an observing and intelligent man. We shall state some facts that he mentioned and then take the liberty to add some comments of our ow The letter is written in answer to inquities from one of

most estimable citizens. The writer resides in Rutersville Fayette county, Texas. He speaks in a very sensible man-

The best route to this section is via Galveston We have thus, in accordance with request, given the most interesting parts of this letter, and certainly they present an acouraging prospect so far as the county of Fayette is con cerned. We have no doubt either that it is a candid and truthful account. And yet we cannot but express our hope that none of our citizens will become dissatisfied with their own condition in contemplating such a picture. We hope they will stand fast where they are, and we think there are

ed on a new farm. They may in many instances realize a return sooner, but it should not be too confidently expected.

ample reasons why they should. If there is one peculiarity more marked than another in the American character, it is an insatiable desire to roam, and an anquenchable thirst for novelty and change. We live a migratory life, somewhat after the fashion of the primitive races, moving from one green spot to another, and looking for a permanent resting place only in the grave. The home feelings, with all their tender and elevating associations, are neglected and fall into decay. The calm and quiet harbor of early days is deserted for the broad ocean; one port is attained, and then abandoned for some more inviting haven; the whole world is circumnavigated, and often the adventurous barque, if she is not swallowed up in some distant sea, returns at last a miserable wreck to the peaceful waters from which she commenced her voyage. There is always some alluring vision of wealth and distinction to tempt our people from their homes. At this moment, the oldest and most thickly settled States of the Union are abundantly able to sustain a much larger population. Even New York, with its teeming millions, presents strong inducements to the swarming myriads of the old world. Even Eastern Virginia, with its worn out lands, as most satisfactory experiments have proved, can be completely renomoving from one green spot to another, and looking for a pertisfactory experiments have proved, can be completely reno-vated by the hand of industry and art, and rendered capable of supporting a greatly increased population. And what shall we say of Virginia West? Look at it, not half peopled in comparison with its exhaustless capacities of ministering to the wants of the human race. Think of its noble mountains, its rich among long ridges covered with fragments of granite. Winding our way up a long ravine we came unexpectedly in view of a most beautiful lake, set like a gem in the mountains. The sheet of water lay transversely across the direction we had been pursuing; and, descending the steep rocky ridge, where it was necessary to lead our horses, we followed its banks to the southern extremity. Here a view of the utmost magnificence and grandeur burst upon our eyes. With nothing between us and their feet to lessen the effect of the whole height, a grand bed of snow-capped mountains rose before us, pile upon pile, glowing in the bright light of an August day. Immediately below them lay the lake between two ridges, covered with dark pines, which swopt down from the main chain to the spot where we stood. Here, where the lake glittered in the open sunlight, its banks of yellow sand and the light of a rever every context of the story of the reduction wants of the human race. Think of its noble mountains, its rich and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless mineral wealth. Consider the extent and variety of the and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless mineral wealth. Consider the extent and variety of the and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless mineral wealth. Consider the extent and variety of the and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing streams, its boundless and fertile valleys, its pure and gushing the extent and variety of the and fertile valleys man has a right, if he chooses, to run the risk of fevers, Indians, &c., but then he ought to recollect that those who make haste to be rich sometimes fall into a snare, and snares of all kinds, we should think, were pretty plenty in Texas.

of all kinds, we should think, were pretty plenty in Texas.

The respected writer of the communication from which we have quoted says: "Texas is the best poor man's country in the world, because a large portion of what will sustain a family is procured with very little labor." The writer, however, does not intend to make this remark without qualification. Unexplained, indeed, the very reason which is adduced in support of the proposition, seems to us to prove the very reverse, and establishes the conviction in our minds that Texas is the worst "poor man's country" in the world. Labor of some kind is the fixed lot of man. It is necessary to his happiness, his virtue, and the full development of the faculties which have been bestowed upon him by his Maker. There can be no better country for the poor man, or any other man, can be no better country for the poor man, or any other man, than that in which he must earn his bread by the sweat of his than that in which he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Only let him receive the reward of his labor, and that labor is a blessing, and ensures him a health of body, a joy of mind, a self-respect, which the idler, whether in wealth or poverty, can never know. Who will assert that in Western Virginia a farmer or mechanic may not, by habits of regular industry and prudence, and that without exhausting toil, provide a competency for himself and his household? This mischievous idea of living without work has had its influence, we have no doubt, upon many an emigrant from the old States. And what is the result? Such persons, upon arriving in a new country, make just as little exertion as will provide them with means of support, and soon degenerate into inveterate sluggards. The spectacle of poor men, who are either too proud or too lazy to work, is, we imagine, by no means a rare one in new countries. In fact, we believe that individual and national character will both be more exalted in a country where habitual labor is necessary to secure a support. We where habitual labor is necessary to secure a support. We might point, in illustration of this fact, to the rocky soil and sea-bound shores of New England, where a comparative desert has been transformed into a garden, and the wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose. And of that region

On Monday afternoon, a party of young men, who had gone from Brooklyn to Coney Island on a fishing and chewder excursion, were capsized in a bost when quite near the shore. One of their companions, who was cooking chowder on the land, threw a stone in sport at the boat, and, in dodgon the land, threw a some in sport at the bont, and, it dodg ing to avoid being struck, those on the water upset the craft. John Birkbeck was drowned, leaving a wife and three children.

UNPARALLELED SAILING.—The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, on her passage to the Pacific acean, made Cape Horn in forty-eight days from the Chesapeake bay.—Gazette.

R. A. MEREDITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Gainesville, Alabama.

WILL attend promptly and strictly to the security and collection of claims in Alabama and Mississippi.
july 24—1vwp

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, eare. He will receive claims for collection in the interior of the State, and in the western counties of Illinois.

Refer to Messrs. Lord, Stebbins & Co., C. C. Haven, Esq., New York; Johnson, Sewall & Co., Hoston; Samuel Hildeburn & Son, Earps, Haven & Tucker, Philadelphia; Joseph Tsylor & Sons, Baltimore; Atwood, Jones & Co., Pittsburg; William A. Violett, Esq., New Orleans; Collins & Kellogg, St. Louis, oct 26—1y